AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

In the Specification

Please substitute the following amended paragraph(s) and/or section(s) (deleted matter is shown by strikethrough and added matter is shown by underlining):

Page 6, line 7

The container of the present invention is shown generally at 110 in the Figs. 5-10. The container 110 is depicted in the inverted disposition in all figures. The mouth 112 of the container 110 is open facing downward in the position in which the container 110 is received within the bowl ~~114~~ 14 of prior art Figs. 1 and 2. The container 110 is typically positioned in the upright disposition for filling of the container 110 with the chemical product that subsequently sets (is cast) in the container 110.

Page 6, line 13

The mouth 112 is circular and preferably has threads formed on the exterior margin to engage a cap (not shown). The mouth 112 ~~product~~ typically has a generous diameter in order to readily receive the chemical product when the chemical product is flowed into the container 110 and additionally to readily receive the upward directed spray therein. The mouth 112 preferably has a diameter between 2.5 and 4.5 inches, and is more preferably about 3.5 inches.

Page 6, line 18

The mouth 112 expands into a neck 114. In the depiction of ~~Figs. 1-3~~ Figs. 5-7, both the mouth 112 and the neck 114 are generally circular in cross section. The neck 114 expands outward in diameter from the mouth 112 to the point of intersection ~~24~~ 124 with the inclined sides 118 of the container 110. The neck 114 expands such that the neck 114 defines an included angle A of between 30 degrees and 60 degrees with respect to a line drawn radial to the center axis 128. Preferably the included angle A of expansion is about 45 degrees as depicted in Fig. 5. The neck 114 is radiused at 115 prior to the point of intersection 124 with the inclined sides 118. Prior to the point of intersection 124, a short, generally straight sided section 117 extends from the radius 115 to the point of intersection 124.

Page 7, line 5

The container 110 has a bottom 116 having generally curved sides 120 and a generally flat bottom face 122. The curved sides 120 extend between the bottom surface 122 to a point of intersection 126 with the inclined sides 118. The curved sides 120 have a relatively generous radius to facilitate erosion of cast chemical product disposed on the inside surface of bottom 116. The radius of side 120 is between about 0.25 inch and 2.0 inch. The radius of side 120 is preferably about 1.5 inches, as depicted in Fig. 5. When the container 110 is in its upright disposition, the container 110 will rest stably on the bottom face 122. The bottom surface 122 is generally circular in shape, having a diameter of between 2.0 and 4.0 inches.

Page 7, line 13

The inclined sides 118 extend from the point of intersection 126 with the sides 120 of the bottom 116 to the point of intersection 124 with the neck 114. The diameter of the inclined sides 118 at the point of intersection 124 with the neck 114 neck is less than the diameter of the inclined sides 118 at the point of intersection 126 with the bottom 116. The diameter at intersection 124 is preferably between 4.0 and 8.0 inches and is most preferably about 4.9 inches, as depicted in Fig. 5. The diameter at intersection 126 is preferably between 5.0 and 7.0 inches and is most preferably about 6.1 inches, as depicted in Fig. 5. Accordingly, the sides 118 of the container 110 incline inward from the bottom 116 to the neck 114, presenting an ever decreasing cross section as the neck 114 is approached. The included angle of inclination measured between the inclined side 118 and a line parallel with the center axis 128 of the container 110, as depicted at ~~A~~ B in Fig. 5, is between 5 degrees and 30 degrees. The angle ~~A~~ B is preferably about 9 (8.7) degrees as depicted in Fig. 5.

Page 8, line 14

As depicted in Figs. 6 and 7, the container 110 has a lockout 131 formed therein. The lockout 131 may be an indent (as depicted) or a raised portion that is designed to cooperatively mate with a corresponding raised portion or indent formed on the inner surface of the bowl 14, depicted in the prior art. The depicted exemplary lockout 131 is generally chevron shaped and is an indent. A corresponding raised slightly larger chevron is then formed on the inner surface of the prior art bowl 14. It is understood that the lockout 131 could have a plurality of suitable geometric shapes,

including round, half-round, triangular, rectangular, or a combination of shapes. The lockout 131 acts to properly orient the flat 130 for positioning with respect to an adjacent container 110. The lockout 131 further acts to properly orient any informational data (such as a label) disposed on the container 110 for viewing by a user when the container 110 is disposed in the prior art bowl 14. Such data is typically viewed as ~~bring~~ being upside down when the container 110 is upright.

Page 9, line 14

As previously indicated, the containers 110 depicted in Figs. 5-8 have generally circular inclined sides 118. Turning now to Figs. 9 and 10, the container 110 depicted in Fig. 9 is four sided, two of the four inclined, generally flat sides being depicted at 118(a), 118(b) with an intersection at 119. This embodiment of the container 110 may also have the domed bottom 132 (depicted here in phantom) as previously described. The embodiment of Fig. 10 depicts an octagonal sided container 110 having ~~inclined.~~ inclined generally flat sides 118(a)-118(c) joined at intersections 119 being depicted with the four remaining sides being generally opposed to the sides 118(a)-118(d). As with the embodiment of Fig. 9, the embodiment of Fig. 10 may also have the domed bottom 132. Figs. 9 and 10 indicate that the container 110 can have a plurality of generally flat sides 118 as long as the sides 118 incline from the bottom 116 to the neck 114.

Page 10, line 12

The graph of Fig. 13 depicts the delivery rate of chemical product dissolved per injection of solvent commencing at the first injection when the ~~container~~ containers are full and ending at the last injection when the containers are empty. Delivery rate is defined as the amount of the chemical product dissolved from the container. This is the weight of chemical product dissolved at a specific temperature of the solvent and a specific duration of the injection of the solvent. The prior ~~art,~~ art parallel-sided containers deliver a significantly higher amount of chemical product in dissolving the first half of the contents of the container than in dissolving the second half of the container, especially the limited amount of chemical product remaining between the seventieth and eightieth injection. Toward the end of the cycle of injections, so little chemical product is dissolved as to generate an insufficiently strong solution to accomplish the desired task. The present invention is designed to more consistently dissolve the chemical product throughout the full range of solvent injections from the first to the last. It should be noted that with the present invention, the chemical

product is dissolved in a fewer number of injections, but that the amount dissolved per injection is relatively constant.